THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1792. [N° 1591.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode Island*) Printed by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

General Post-Office.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 10, 1792.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the fifteenth day of November next, inclusively, for carrying the mails of the United States on the following post-roads, from the first day of January next, until the first day of June, 1794.

1. From *Boston* to *Providence*: The mail to leave Boston every Monday and Thurlday, by six o'clock in the morning, and arrive the same days at Providence, by five in the afternoon:—Returning, to leave Providence every Wednesday and Saturday, by six o'clock in the morning, and arrive the same days at Boston, by five in the afternoon.

☞ The persons offering proposals for this contract, are desired also to state the terms on which they will carry the mail between Boston and Providence three times a week—and every day in the week, (sundays excepted) in case a stage-waggon shall run so often between those two places.

2. From *Providence*, by *Norwich*, to *Hartford*: The mail to leave Providence every Tuesday and Friday, by six o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Norwich the same days, and at Hartford on Wednesday and Saturday, by five in the afternoon:—Returning, to leave Hartford every Monday and Thursday, at seven in the morning, arrive at Norwich the same days, and at Providence on Tuesday and Friday, by five in the afternoon.

☞ Persons offering proposals for this contract, are also desired to state the terms on which they will carry the mail between Providence and Hartford three times a week, if a stage-waggon should run so often between those two places.

3. From *New-London* to *Newport*, thence by *Bristol* and *Warren* to *Providence*, thence by *Greenwich* to *Newport*, and from *Newport* to *New-London*. The mail to leave New-London every Tuesday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Newport the next day by six in the evening; leave Newport every Friday at eight o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Providence the same day by six in the evening:—Leave Providence on Saturday, at eight o'clock in the morning, and, passing through Greenwich, arrive at Newport the same day, by six in the evening:—Leave Newport the next Monday, at eight in the morning, and arrive at New-London the next day, by ten in the forenoon.

NOTE. 1. If, during the continuance of the contracts here proposed, any other times of arrival and departure of the mails should become necessary, to preserve a proper connection with other mails, the contractors are to conform to any arrangement which for that purpose shall be made by the Postmaster-General; such arrangement not lessening the number of hours above allowed for carrying the mails respectively, without their consent.

2. A convenient time, not exceeding half an hour, for opening and closing a mail, is to be allowed at each Post-Office at which the time of its arrival and departure is not herein specified.

3. For every half-hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, double the sum which the value of one trip shall bear to the value of the whole number of trips to be performed.

4. The mails may be carried on any of the post roads herein described, either in stage-waggons or on horses; but when the state of the roads prevents travelling in waggons with the necessary expedition, the mails are to be carried on horses. Every mail stage must have in it a box, in which the mail is to be invariably carried, under lock and key.

5. News-Papers, as well as letters, are to be sent in the mails; and if any contractor would wish to be authorized to carry news-papers, other than those conveyed in the mail (agreeably to the 22 d section of the Post-Office law) he must, in his proposals, state the respective sums for which he will carry the mails *with* and *without* the emoluments which may arise from such separate carriage of news-papers.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Postmaster-General.*

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON ——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Newport, Sept. 24, 1792.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE author of a critical remark on the 13th number of the Collection, would not have been noticed, if he had not incorporated an acrimonious reflection respecting the *religious* sentiments of the writer to which I shall briefly reply.

That those opinions were not *learned* at the Court-House, they were imbibed at a juvenile period on the first ray of reason to the proper benefit of the present, and they were entertained as a system equally void of superstitious absurdity, and effectual in its influence.

But the discourses which have been frequently delivered in this *hall*, and in others, it is acknowledged have greatly contributed to rid both these youthful prejudices respecting the system of unmerited salvation; for it has ever been a maxim with me to prefer loving the truth, if it were delivered even in a *harsh*, to the big-mouthed effusions of palpable contradiction, if fulminated in the most beautiful and elegant structure.

The grateful promulgation of a renovated world, through the satisfactory propitiation of him who hath manifested himself the head and Saviour of the universal family of mankind, hath ever been resisted by the pharisee; such a declaration could never mingle with the traditions of the temple, whose base is founded on the pride of supposed *inherent* excellence, and whose superstructure is supported by superstition and implicit acquiescence.

If the most refined literature, combined with the elegance of oratory, be not at *all times* displayed; if the absurd pomp of reiterated denunciation be here unknown; yet as a substitute, we have the unadulterated gospel in its apostolical simplicity, the preaching of which is not with 'enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the spirit and of power;' and which teaches us that, through the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, even those who expel us from their synagogue, shall be saved even as we.

In return it may be required of the author of those remarks, that he not only *reflect* but *read*, and for that purpose he is referred to the 13th chapter of the first epistle of Paul to the Corinthians. Z.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled.

The PETITION of the SHARKS of AFRICA.

SHEWETH,

THAT your petitioners are a numerous body, and at present in a very flourishing situation, owing chiefly to the constant visitation of the shipping of your island.

That by hovering round these floating dungeons, your petitioners are supplied with large quantities of their most favourite food—human flesh.

That your petitioners are sustained, not only by the carcases of those who have fallen by disasters, but are frequently gratified with rich repasts, from the bodies of living Negroes, who voluntarily plunge into the abodes of your petitioners, preferring instant death, by their jaws, to the imaginary horrors of a lingering slavery.

That among the enormous breakers and surfs, which roll on the shores of your petitioners, numbers of English boats are destroyed, the crews of which usually fall to their lot, and afford them many a delicious meal; but, above all, that large vessels, crowded with Negroes, are sometimes dashed on the rocks and shoals which abound in the regions of your petitioners, whereby hundreds of human beings, both black and white, are at once precipitated into their element, where the gnawing of human flesh, and the crashing of bones, afford to your petitioners the highest gratification which their natures are capable of enjoying.

Thus benefited, as your petitioners are, by this widely-extended traffic, at this moment never before been molested, it is with the most heartfelt pain they hear that there are in Britain men, who, under the specious plea of humanity, are endeavouring to accomplish its abolition. But your petitioners trust that this attempt at innovation, this flourishing of the trumpet of liberty, by which "more is meant than meets the ear," will be effectually frustrated.

Should the lower branch of the legislature be so far infatuated by this new fangled humanity as seriously to meditate the destruction of this highly beneficial commerce, your petitioners have the firmest reliance on the wisdom and fellow-feeling of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of Great Britain.

Your petitioners know, that the truly benevolent will ever be confident; that they will not facilitate one part of animated nature to the preservation of another, that they will not suffer sharks to starve in order that negroes may be happy; yet your petitioners are apprehensive, that the baneful influence of this philanthropic mania is already felt even within the walls of your Lordships, wherefore they crave to be HEARD BY COUNSEL at the bar of your august assembly, when, notwithstanding the wild ravings of fanaticism, they hope to evince, that the sustenance of sharks, and the best interests of your Lordships, are intimately connected with the traffic in human flesh.

Fearful of becoming tedious, your petitioners have only to add, that should the abolition take place, which the god of sharks avert, the prosperity of your petitioners will inevitably be destroyed, and their number, by being deprived of their accustomed food, rapidly diminished. But, on the other hand, should your Lordships, in your legislative capacity, scorn the feelings of the vulgar, and nobly interfere, either openly, or by procrastination, to preserve this invigorating trade from the ruin that now seems to await it, your petitioners, and their wide-mouthed posterity, as by nature urged, will ever, ever PREY, &c.

Last Tuesday arrived at Boston, Capt. Oakes, in 39 days from Dublin, by whom the following further Advices from France are received, viz.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, AUGUST 11.

SOME municipal officers presented themselves at the Bar, one of whom, M. Manuel, spoke as follows: "Legislators, France is free, because the King is at length subject to the law. It was reserved for you to give a grand example to all nations. No right now remains to Louis XVI. but that of justifying himself before the sovereignty of the people, and this right alone entitles him to the protection of the nation. The Temple may serve at present as a habitation for him and his family. He will be guarded by twenty men, furnished from each of the forty eight sections. If you will intrust the King, his Wife and Sister, to the Nation, they shall be conducted thither to-morrow, with all the respect due to their misfortunes. All correspondence with them must be forbidden, for they have no friends but traitors. The streets through which they may pass, shall be lined with soldiers of the Revolution, who will make them blush for having entertained an idea, that slaves could be found among men base enough to support despotism; and their greatest punishment will be to hear the shouts of *vive la Nation! vive la Liberté!*

The President informed M. Manuel that the Assembly had already passed a decree, by which the Hotel of the Minister of Justice was fixed on as a place proper for the habitation of the King and Royal Family.

M. Manuel.—The Municipality, who propose to be answerable for the person of the King, cannot be so after the Decree which you have passed. The Hotel of the Minister of Justice is surrounded by a great number of houses, which may afford the ready means of an escape—whereas the Temple stands by itself, and is enclosed with high walls.

The Assembly then left to the Community of Paris, to determine on a place proper for the residence of the King, and entrusted to them the care of detaining him in custody.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12.

Messieurs Bazire, Chabot, and Merlin, the Commissioners sent to take an inventory of the King's papers, announced that they had found, in his cabinet, letters addressed to the Society of Marseilles, to that of the Jacobins at Paris, under cover to M. Blanchgilly, because they were afraid of their being intercepted at the Post-Office. They also found those letters to the Society, M. Blanchgilly sent them to the King, with notes, in which he mentions the same persons, and gives information of their doings.—*(Signs of indignation.)*

The Assembly then decreed,

I. That the sum of 500,000 livres, allowed for the maintenance of the King and Royal Family, shall be paid from the National Treasury, on receiving a receipt from the person whom the King shall appoint to receive it.

II. It shall be divided into equal portions, and paid weekly.

III. The furniture and effects, necessary for the use of the King and Royal Family, shall be this day transported to the Hotel of the Minister of Justice.

IV. No person shall be allowed to leave the King, without an order from the National Assembly.

Petitioners requested that the Prince Royal might be separated from the rest of the Royal Family, and a guard placed over him to prevent any attempts for carrying him away.

Some citizens were then admitted to the bar.—Their spokesman said—

"LEGISLATORS! It is not the *suspension* but the

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PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 10, 1792.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the fifteenth day of November next, inclusively, for carrying the mails of the United States on the following poft-roads, from the firft day of January next, until the firft day of June, 1794.

1. From *Boſton* to *Providence*: The mail to leave Boſton every Monday and Thurſday, by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive the ſame days at Providence, by five in the afternoon:—Returning, to leave Providence every Wedneſday and Saturday, by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive the ſame days at Boſton, by five in the afternoon.

☞ The perſons offering propoſals for this contract, are deſired alſo to ſtate the terms on which they will carry the mail between Boſton and Providence three times a week—and every day in the week, (Sunday excepted) in caſe a ſtage-waggon ſhould run ſo often between thoſe two places.

2. From *Providence*, by *Norwich*, to *Hartford*: The mail to leave Providence every Tueſday and Friday, by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Norwich the ſame days, and at Hartford on Wedneſday and Saturday, by five in the afternoon:—Returning, to leave Hartford every Monday and Thurſday, at ſeven in the morning, arrive at Norwich the ſame days, and at Providence on Tueſday and Friday, by five in the afternoon.

☞ Perſons offering propoſals for this contract, are alſo deſired to ſtate the terms on which they will carry the mail between Providence and Hartford three times a week, if a ſtage-waggon ſhould run ſo often between thoſe two places.

3. From *New-London* to *Newport*, thence by *Briſtol* and *Warren* to *Providence*, thence by *Greenwich* to *Newport*, and from *Newport* to *New-London*. The mail to leave New-London every Tueſday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Newport the next day by ſix in the evening; leave Newport every Friday at eight o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Providence the ſame day by ſix in the evening:—Leave Providence on Saturday, at eight o'clock in the morning, and, paſſing through Greenwich, arrive at Newport the ſame day, by ſix in the evening:—Leave Newport the next Monday, at eight in the morning, and arrive at New-London the next day, by ten in the forenoon.

NOTE. 1. If, during the continuance of the contracts here propoſed, any other times of arrival and departure of the mails ſhould become neceſſary, to preſerve a proper connection with other mails, the contractors are to conform to any arrangement which for that purpoſe ſhall be made by the Poſtmaſter-General; ſuch arrangement not leſſening the number of hours above allowed for carrying the mails reſpectively, without their conſent.

2. A convenient time, not exceeding half an hour, for opening and cloſing a mail, is to be allowed at each Poſt-Office at which the time of its arrival and departure is not herein ſpecified.

3. For every half-hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times preſcribed in any contract, the contractor to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, double the ſum which the value of one trip ſhall bear to the value of the whole number of trips to be performed.

4. The mails may be carried on any of the poſt-roads herein deſcribed, either in ſtage-waggons or on horſes; but when the ſtate of the roads prevents travelling in waggons with the neceſſary expedition, the mails are to be carried on horſes. Every mail ſtage muſt have in it a box, in which the mail is to be invariably carried, under lock and key.

5. News-Papers, as well as letters, are to be ſent in the mails; and if any contractor would wiſh to be authorized to carry news-papers, other than thoſe conveyed in the mail (agreeably to the 22d ſection of the Poſt-Office law) he muſt, in his propoſals, ſtate the reſpective ſums for which he will carry the mails *with* and *without* the emoluments which may ariſe from ſuch ſeparate carriage of news-papers.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Poſtmaſter-General.*

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
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Newport, Sept. 24, 1792.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE author of a critical remark on the 13th number of the Collection, would not have been noticed, if he had not incorporated an acrimonious reflection reſpecting the *religious* ſentiments of its writer; to which I ſhall briefly reply.

That thoſe opinions were not *learned* at the Court-Houſe, they were imbibed at a juvenile period; on the firſt ray of reaſon their propriety became apparent, and they were embraced as an eſcape equally void of ſuperſtitious abſurdity, and affected mortification.

But the diſcourſes which have been frequently delivered in this *ſtall*, and in others, it is acknowledged have greatly contributed to eſtabliſh thoſe youthful prejudices reſpecting the ſyſtem of unlimited ſalvation; for it has ever been a maxim with me to prefer hearing the truth, if it were delivered even in a *barn*, to the bigotted effuſions of palpable contradiction, if fulminated in the moſt beautiful and elegant ſtructure.

The grateful promulgation of a renovated world, through the ſatisfactory propitiation of him who hath manifeſted himſelf the head and Saviour of the univerſal family of mankind, hath ever been reſiſted by the phariſee; ſuch a declaration could never mingle with the traditions of the temple, whoſe baſe is founded on the pride of ſuppoſed *inherent* excellence, and whoſe ſuperſtructure is ſupported by ſuperſtition and implicit acquieſcence.

If the moſt refined literature, combined with the elegance of oratory, be not at *all times* diſplayed; if the abſurd pomp of reiterated denunciation be here unknown; yet as a ſubſtitute, we have the unadulterated goſpel in its apoſtolical ſimplicity, the preaching of which is not with 'enticing words of man's wiſdom, but in demonſtration of the ſpirit and of power;' and which teaches us that, through the grace of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, even thoſe who expel us from their ſynagogue, ſhall be ſaved even as we.

In return it may be required of the author of thoſe remarks, that he not only *reflect* but *read*, and for that purpoſe he is referred to the 13th chapter of the firſt epiſtle of Paul to the Corinthians.

Z.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of Great Britain, in Parliament aſſembled.

The PETITION of the SHARKS of AFRICA.

SHEWETH,

THAT your petitioners are a numerous body, and at preſent in a very flouriſhing ſituation, owing chiefly to the conſtant viſitation of the ſhipping of your iſland.

That by hovering round theſe floating dungeons, your petitioners are ſupplied with large quantities of their moſt favourite food—human fleſh.

That your petitioners are ſuſtained, not only by the carcaſes of thoſe who have fallen by diſtempers, but are frequently gratified with rich repaſts, from the bodies of living Negroes, who voluntarily plunge into the abodes of your petitioners, preferring inſtant death by their jaws, to the imaginary horrors of a lingering ſlavery.

That among the enormous breakers and ſurfs, which roll on the ſhores of your petitioners, numbers of Engliſh boats are deſtroyed, the crews of which uſually fall to their lot, and afford them many a delicious meal; but, above all, that large veſſels, crowded with Negroes, are ſometimes daſhed on the rocks and ſhoals which abound in the regions of your petitioners, whereby hundreds of human beings, both black and white, are at once precipitated into their element, where the gnawing of human fleſh, and the craſhing of bones, afford to your petitioners the higheſt gratification which their natures are capable of enjoying.

Thus benefited, as your petitioners are, by this widely-extended traffic, a traffic which has never before been moleſted, it is with the utmoſt indignation they hear that there are in Britain men, who, under the ſpecious plea of humanity, are endeavouring to accompliſh its abolition. But your petitioners truſt that this attempt at innovation, this flouriſhing of the trumpet of liberty, by which "more is meant than meets the ear," will be effectually fruſtrated.

Should the lower branch of the legiſlature be ſo far infatuated by this new-fangled humanity as ſeriouſly to meditate the deſtruction of this highly beneficial commerce, your petitioners have the firmeſt reliance on the wiſdom and fellow-feeling of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of Great Britain.

Your petitioners know, that the truly benevolent will ever be conſiſtent; that they will not ſacrifice one part of animated nature to the preſervation of another, that they will not ſuffer ſharks to ſtarve in order that negroes may be happy; yet your petitioners are apprehenſive, that the baleful influence of this philanthropic mania is already felt even within the walls of your Lordſhips, wherefore they crave to be HEARD BY COUNSEL at the bar of your auguſt aſſembly, when, notwithſtanding the wild ravings of fanaticiſm, they hope to evince, that the ſuſtenance of ſharks, and the beſt intereſts of your Lordſhips, are intimately connected with the traffic in human fleſh.

Fearful of becoming tedious, your petitioners have only to add, that ſhould the abolition take place, which the god of ſharks avert, the proſperity of your petitioners will inevitably be deſtroyed, and their number, by being deprived of their accuſtomed food, rapidly diminiſhed. But, on the other hand, ſhould your Lordſhips, in your legiſlative capacity, ſcorn the feelings of the vulgar, and nobly interfere, either openly, or by procraſtination, to preſerve this invigorating traffic from the ruin that now ſeems to await it, your petitioners, and their wide-mouthed poſterity, as by natured urged, will ever, ever PREY, &c.

Laſt Tueſday arrived at Boſton, Capt. Oakes, in 39 *days from Dublin, by whom the following further Advices from France are received, viz.*

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, AUGUST 11.

SOME municipal officers preſented themſelves at the Bar, one of whom, M. Manuel, ſpoke as follows: "Legiſlators, France is free, becauſe the King is at length ſubject to the law. It was reſerved for you to give a grand example to all nations. No right now remains to Louis XVI. but that of juſtifying himſelf before the ſovereignty of the people, and this right alone entitles him to the protection of the nation. The Temple may ſerve at preſent as a habitation for him and his family. He will be guarded by twenty men, furniſhed from each of the forty eight ſections. If you will intruſt the King, his Wife and Siſter, to the Nation, they ſhall be conducted thither to-morrow, with all the reſpect due to their misfortunes. All correſpondence with them muſt be forbidden, for they have no friends but traitors. The ſtreets through which they may paſs, ſhall be lined with ſoldiers of the Revolution, who will make them bluſh for having entertained an idea, that ſlaves could be found among them baſe enough to ſupport deſpotiſm; and their greateſt puniſhment will be to hear the ſhouts of *vive la Nation! vive la Liberté!*

The Preſident informed M. Manuel that the Aſſembly had already paſſed a decree, by which the Hotel of the Miniſter of Juſtice was fixed on as a place proper for the habitation of the King and Royal Family.

M. Manuel.—The Municipality, who propoſe to be anſwerable for the perſon of the King, cannot be ſo after the Decree which you have paſſed. The Hotel of the Miniſter of Juſtice is ſurrounded by a great number of houſes, which may afford the ready means of an eſcape—whereas the Temple ſtands by itſelf, and is encloſed with high walls.

The Aſſembly then left to the Community of Paris, to determine on a place proper for the reſidence of the King, and entruſted to them the care of detaining him in cuſtody.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12.

Meſſieurs Bazire, Goupilleau, and Merlin, the Commiſſioners ſent to take an inventory of the King's papers, announced that they had found, in his cabinet, letters addreſſed to the Society of Marſeilles, to that of the Jacobins at Paris, under cover to M. Blancgilly, becauſe they were afraid of their being intercepted at the Poſt-Office. Inſtead of delivering theſe letters to the ſociety, M. Blancgilly had ſent them to the King, with notes, in which he marks out certain perſons, and gives information of their deſigns.—(*Signs of indignation.*)

The Aſſembly then decreed,

I. That the ſum of 500,000 livres, allowed for the maintenance of the King and Royal Family, ſhall be paid from the National Treaſury, on receiving a receipt from the perſon whom the King ſhall appoint to receive it.

II. It ſhall be divided into equal portions, and paid weekly.

III. The furniture and effects, neceſſary for the uſe of the King and Royal Family, ſhall be this day tranſported to the Hotel of the Miniſter of Juſtice.

IV. No perſon ſhall be admitted to ſee the King, without an order from the Municipality.

Petitioners requeſted that the Prince Royal might be ſeparated from the reſt of the Royal Family, and a guard placed over him to prevent any attempts for carrying him away.

Some citizens were then admitted to the bar.—Their ſpokeſman ſaid—

"LEGISLATORS! It is not the *ſuſpenſion* but the

dethronement of the King, that we have come to demand. Louis XVI. has betrayed the people. You can no longer hesitate to depose him, without endangering the national tranquility.

MONDAY, AUG 13.

The chief part of this day's business was occupied in reading addresses from the neighbouring Departments, approving of the conduct of the Assembly in suspending LOUIS XVI. and swearing to maintain liberty and equality.

M. Condorcet, in the name of the Extraordinary Commission, read an explanation, addressed to France and all Europe, of the motives which had directed the conduct of the Assembly since Friday last. It was often interrupted by the loudest applauses; ordered to be printed, and sent to all the Districts, Municipalities and Departments of the kingdom, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was ordered to transmit copies of it to all Foreign Courts.

TUESDAY, AUG. 14.

This morning a letter was received from the Commissioners sent to the army of the centre. They said, they were every where upon the road received with the blessings of the people, and the most ardent testimonies of patriotism. At Soissons, they calmed the minds of the people, who had been put into a ferment by inaccurate accounts of the events in the capital. At Rheims, the act passed for suspending the King had been proclaimed, and the people were so overjoyed that the place was illuminated. All the Constituent Authorities of the City had repaired to the Common-Hall, and taken the oath to maintain Liberty and Equality, or to die in their defence.

The Assembly then declared that the citizens of Rheims had deserved well of their country.

Some citizens of the Section of Henry IV. presented themselves at the bar. They informed the Assembly that they had overturned the statue of that King, from whom they had derived their title—"The virtues of Henry," said they, "checked us for some time, but we recollected that he was not a constitutional King—We beheld only the despot, and the statue instantly fell. The record of the foundation of the statue was found in the body of the horse. We lay it upon the table, and request a copy of it may be given to us. We propose that in the place where the statue stood, a pedestal should be erected, on which shall be inscribed a copy of *the Rights of Man.*" [*Applauded and invited to the honour of the sitting.*]

M. Thuriot moved, that all the statues thrown down should be converted into cannon.

M. Lacroix proposed, that every brass monument in the churches should be converted to the same use.

M. Thuriot said, that this useful plan should not be confined to Paris; but that every thing of brass, throughout the whole Empire, in the churches, the public buildings, and even in the King's palaces, should be melted down, and converted into cannon.—Decreed.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15.

M. Merlin—I announce to the Assembly, that, perhaps, at this moment, the trenches are open before Thionville. The Prussians and Austrians are masters of the post of Rodemack. My father informs me, that all his fellow-citizens will lose their lives on the ramparts, rather than give up the town.—[*Applauses.*]—The Committee of Safety have more than 400 letters in their possession, which prove that the plan and time of this attack were known in Paris, and that Paris is the focus of the conspiracy of Coblentz. I request, therefore, that the wives and children of the Emigrants, as well as the family of LOUIS XVI. be detained as hostages.—Decreed.—[*Applauses.*]

THURSDAY, AUG. 16

M. Merlin requested that a severe law might be passed against the *infernal* Emigrants, who pointed out to the enemy those citizens on whom they wished them to exercise their vengeance, and those traitors to their country whom they ought to spare. "One of these traitors, he said, had served as a guide to the Prussians on their entrance into Sierck. The houses of the Aristocrats were respected—those of the Patriots were plundered, and the unfortunate proprietors were tied, back to back, and conducted in that manner to the Prussian camp. The traitor, however, was taken prisoner by a volunteer of the battalion of Seine and Oise, and is now a prisoner at Thionville!"

The Assembly said, that laws existed for punishing that traitor, but charged the Committee of Legislation to propose more severe ones for such as might in future commit the like crimes.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18.

M. Cabot read a letter from Maubege, from which it appeared that the soldiers approved of the proceedings of the Assembly, and that they had resisted the attempts made by Dillon, Lameth, and la Noub, to excite them to oppose the Assembly. To the insinuations of those Generals, they replied, "that their true point of rallying was, and always would be, the National Assembly, and that they considered LOUIS XVI. as a *perjured wretch, and a traitor!*—" M. Lameth in vain attempted," said the writer of the letter, "to gain over a few regiments. In vain did he tell them, that 25,000 Austrians were ready to fall upon them. The troops flew to arms, and ordered their music to play *Ca ira!*"

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"Though the Executive Power be suspended, I hope I shall not be ordered to retire. Had I not been ordered to withdraw from Courtray, I would in a little time have restored liberty to the Belgians."

On the evidence of a number of runaway soldiers, and that of two private letters from one of the Commissioners sent to the army, the National Assembly passed the following

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I. It appears to this Assembly that there is just ground for accusation against M. LA FAYETTE, heretofore Commander of the Army of the North.

II. The Executive Power shall, in the most expeditious manner possible, put the present decree into execution; and all constituent authorities, all citizens, and all soldiers, are hereby enjoined, by every means in their power, to secure his person.

III. The Assembly forbids the army of the North any longer to acknowledge him as General, or to obey his orders; and strictly enjoin that no person whatsoever shall furnish any thing for the troops, or pay any money for their use, but by the orders of M. Dumourier.

PARIS, AUG. 14.

The late tempest is subsiding every hour—and in a day or two more, this unfortunate city will, in all probability, be restored to tranquility.

The Council-General of the Commons having chosen the Temple for the place of residence of the King and his family, they left the Fullians yesterday at three o'clock in the afternoon. The multitude that surrounded the royal carriage was immense. The procession was stopt by the crowd at the Place *Vendome*, that his Majesty, says the vehement Gorsas, might contemplate the fate of his tyrant ancestors—in the overthrow of the equestrian statue of LOUIS XIV.—a statue inaugurated on the 10th of August, 1692, and overthrown on the 10th of August, 1792.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Curious letter from M CONDORSET, *to his Excellency Count* D'ARANDA, *Prime Minister to his Catholic Majesty.*

"At the moment that the friends of the Constitution were threatening Spain with the effects of their arms and courage, at the moment that the torch of war was kindling on the frontiers of both empires, his Catholic Majesty has raised you to the Ministry, and offered us the branch of olive, for a signal of peace.

"Liberty having had you for an admirer during your disgrace, will now acknowledge you for one of her defenders against superstition and despotism. The destroyer of the Jesuits will be the enemy of all kinds of tyranny. Behold him armed with Hercules's Club, in a country infected, above all others, with the most shameful prejudices! Methinks I see Hercules himself cleansing the Augean Stable, and crushing under his foot that vile *Cavaille*, who, under the name of Priests and Nobles, were the *ulcers* of States!—Modestly and deliberately expressed.]

"I envy you your situation, and I should envy it still more, were I not also employed in similar pursuits in my own country; were I not, *as representative of the first of nations*, busily employed in exalting it to that height to which it has a claim, and *in making the sceptres of Kings bend before the organs of the laws!*—You are now the Executor of the will of those Philosophers with whom you have lived, and the shade of d'Alembert hovers over the places of your abode.

"As first minister in a Court, where obedience to a Minister was always habitual and is now become a duty you will teach all Europe! that *the greatest service, which can be done to Kings, is—to break in pieces their despotic sceptres*, and to leave them armed with nothing but a good Constitution, by which, as only the first servants of the people, they may occupy that place which they ought to fill for their happiness and ours."

The Duke of Brunswick has issued a proclamation forbidding, on pain of death, every Prussian entering the camp of the French emigrants, and every French emigrant from entering the Prussian camp. The Chevalier de Nauldes, either not having heard of the proclamation, or imagining that the penalties would not be rigorously inflicted, attempted to enter the Prussian camp, and was shot dead by the centinel. Court d'Egmont is to command the right wing of the army of the Princes, but it is not resolved that this army shall act at all.

A sort of revolution has taken place at Constantinople. The Sublime Porte has established a Privy Council with jurisdiction in all political matters, without which the Grand Vizier, cannot act. Despotism is thus somewhat shaken even in her favorite seat.

Angling is not confined to the watery element; a gentleman of the black rod, one evening last week very dexterously contrived to cram a hook with a wire to it, through the key-hole of Mr. Francis's shop, the clothier, in Chester; where he caught about 30 yards of cloth, which he found means to drag through an aperture at the bottom of the door.

AUGUST 20.

The Congress to be held in Germany, to determine the intention of the King of Prussia, &c. with respect to France, is proposed at the instigation of the British Ministry. On this Congress will depend the resolutions to be formed by the Dutch, whether they shall take a part in the war. The conferences on the side of Great-Britain will be managed by young Mr. Jenkinson, who is gone there for that purpose. If their deliberations should be attended with the re-establishment of tranquility, we can only say, that "blessed are the peace-makers, for their's is the kingdom," &c.

If the report be true, that our Ministry have likewise interposed their good offices in favour of Poland, this portion must be a double blessing, as the Poles are infinitely more deserving of their interference.

August 17. The Advices from France in town yesterday evening, were to the following effect: They express, that the King had on Monday signified to the National Assembly, his wish, to comply with the sentiment of the People; and he desired to abdicate formally the Crown, to which their confidence was no longer attached. All that he further requested was such a Stipend as the Nation should not deem excessive, for the support of his Family—Retirement was the only hope they had left!!

The Assembly replied, it is stated, to this Majesty, that the object exceeded their powers; that the resolution of the state into its pristine elements, left every organization subsequent with the National Convention; to which the Royal Desire must be referred.

The above wears the stamp of probability, and we think we shall be able to confirm it.

AUGUST 23.

The accounts received from Coblentz, by our Ministers, are, that the Prussians and Austrians were drawn up on the Parade on the 16th inst. and that the King of Prussia himself gave the word—"*to the right, march—to Paris.*" We have yet doubts, however, of the truth of this news.

The celebrated Navigator, M. Bougainville, was killed in the Champ Elesie, on the celebrated 10th of August. He was walking with a lady, when he was most inhumanely assassinated.

On Friday night the Cabinet-Council of England resolved to recal Earl Gower, Mr. Lindsay, and all Members of the British Embassy at the Court of Paris.

It is reported, that letters are just arrived from France, with an account of an engagement having taken place between the Austrians and M. De La Fayette; in which the former had gained the victory, and that M. De La Fayette had been taken prisoner.

The eloquent M. Clermont de Tonnerre perished, mistaken for the Prince de Poix, in the massacre of the Swiss Guards.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated 27th August, 1792.

"Governor Blount is returned to Knoxville, having succeeded in his negociations with the Chickasaws only. The Cherokees continue their murders and depredations on the Cumberland settlement. Should the Cherokees appear in force against us, the fortification lately ordered will be found of singular use. Governor Blount has lately ordered a proportion of the militia into actual service for nine months. This proves his apprehensions from his neighbours the Cherokees."

Sept. 26. A letter from Savannah, says, that the Indians are at peace, but will on no terms consent to running the lines agreeable to treaty.

A petition will be presented to Congress, at their next session, praying them to take into consideration the impropriety of officers acting under the excise law being proprietors of stills, or any way interested in a still or stills. [*Virg. paper.*]

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The other defendants had not, at the time of the trial, been taken. The jury convicted both the defendants, and Fletcher was fined 50 l.

The French resident, in Constantinople, according to a letter from that city, declared in confidence that an army of 100,000 Turks will shortly march into Hungary; this would be a powerful diversion in favour of the French cause.

The person who was lately committed to gaol on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Elizabeth Reeves, having been examined by the proper authority, nothing appeared against him to confirm the suspicion—he was accordingly discharged.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22.

Last Monday, at ten o'clock, in Trinity Church, was consecrated a Bishop, for the State of Maryland, in the person of the Rev. and very respectable Doctor CLAGGET, a native of that part of our Continent.

This is the first Consecration that has occurred in America, since the establishment of Episcopacy in the country, and in all probability will happily tend to its unremitted establishment throughout the United States.

STOCKBRIDGE, Sept. 25.

A gentleman in Genesee country, writes to his friends in this town, in a letter dated the 20th inst. as follows—"We have news from Niagara, that General Wayne has had an engagement with the Indians, and gained a complete victory, having destroyed 1300 of the Savages—he took no prisoners. This is report, but we are in hopes that the intelligence is well founded."

HARTFORD, Oct. 1.

Last Tuesday the Circuit Court for the district of Connecticut commenced their session in this city—President, the honorable Judges *Wilson Iredel* and *Lawrence*. His Honor Judge Wilson addressed an elegant and pertinent Charge to the Grand Jury, in which he expatiated, with great force and beauty of language, upon the excellence of the institution of juries, as well as upon the particular duties of grand juries. We are happy, he

Abandonment of the King, that we have come to demand. Louis XVI. has betrayed the people. You can no longer hesitate to depose him, without endangering the national tranquility.

MONDAY, AUG 13.

The chief part of this day's business was occupied in reading addresses from the neighbouring Departments, approving of the conduct of the Assembly in suspending Louis XVI. and swearing to maintain liberty and equality.

M. Condorcet, in the name of the Extraordinary Commission, read an explanation, addressed to France and all Europe, of the motives which had directed the conduct of the Assembly since Friday last. It was often interrupted by the loudest applauses; ordered to be printed, and sent to all the Districts, Municipalities and Departments of the kingdom, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was ordered to transmit copies of it to all Foreign Courts.

TUESDAY, AUG. 14.

This morning a letter was received from the Commissioners sent to the army of the centre. They said, they were every where upon the road received with the blessings of the people, and the most ardent testimonies of patriotism. At Soissons, they calmed the minds of the people, who had been put into a ferment by inaccurate accounts of the events in the capital. At Rheims, the act passed for suspending the King had been proclaimed, and the people were so overjoyed that the place was illuminated. All the Constituent Authorities of the City had repaired to the Common-Hall, and taken the oath to maintain Liberty and Equality, or to die in their defence.

The Assembly then declared that the citizens of Rheims had deserved well of their country.

Some citizens of the Section of Henry IV. presented themselves at the bar. They informed the Assembly that they had overturned the statue of that King, from whom they had derived their title—"The virtues of Henry," said they, "checked us for some time, but we recollected that he was not a constitutional King—We behold only the despot, and the statue instantly fell. The record of the foundation of the statue was found in the body of the horse. We lay it upon the table, and request a copy of it may be given to us. We propose that in the place where the statue stood, a pedestal should be erected, on which shall be inscribed a copy of *the Rights of Man.*" [*Applauded and invited to the honour of the sitting.*]

M. Thuriot moved, that all the statues thrown down should be converted into cannon.

M. Lacroix proposed, that every brass monument in the churches should be converted to the same use.

M. Thuriot said, that this useful plan should not be confined to Paris; but that every thing of brass, throughout the whole Empire, in the churches, the public buildings, and even in the King's palaces, should be melted down, and converted into cannon.—Decreed.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15.

M. Merlin—I announce to the Assembly, that, perhaps, at this moment, the trenches are open before Thionville. The Prussians and Austrians are masters of the post of Rodemack. My father informs me, that all his fellow-citizens will lose their lives on the ramparts, rather than give up the town.—[*Applauses.*]—The Committee of Safety have more than 400 letters in their possession, which prove that the plan and time of this attack were known in Paris, and that Paris is the focus of the conspiracy of Coblentz. I request, therefore, that the wives and children of the Emigrants, as well as the family of Louis XVI. be detained as hostages.—Decreed.—[*Applauses.*]

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ev[illegible] in announcing to the public, the diſmiſſion of the grand jury, without a ſingle preſentment.

We are equally happy in mentioning to the public that two of the Judges have, notwithſtanding ſome objections, conſented to act as Commiſſioners in executing the Penſion Law. Their candor and indulgence in proceeding to the laborious taſk of examining the claims of the numerous applicants for penſions, a taſk which their *duty does not require them to undertake*, do great honor to their humanity and compaſſion.

It is hoped and preſumed that the *crippled ſoldier* the *war-worn veteran*, will now obtain that juſtice which he long ago ought to have obtained from his unfeeling countrymen.

BOSTON, October, 3.

At the date of our laſt accounts from France, a fleet of ſix or ſeven ſhips of the line were preparing at Toulon the beginning of July, with a view, it was ſaid, to bombard Trieſte, an important Auſtrian commercial port on the gulph of Venice. It was thought not improbable in France that Legburn would ſhare the ſame fate, as it was in no ſtate of defence to reſiſt ſuch an attack.

On Monday, in a Ship from Amſterdam, a number of Artiſts arrived here, who are to be employed in the manufacture of GLASS, at the Glaſs-Houſe in this town. Every public ſpirited citizen muſt wiſh a meaſure of ſucceſs to this uſeful manufactory, equal to the obſtructions it has met with in its eſtabliſhment.

OCTOBER 4.

Capt. Spooner, of the ſchooner Phœnix, arrived at Plymouth, on Tueſday laſt, in 35 days from Oporto—ſpoke on the Grand Banks, brig ———, Capt. Brock-Houſe, from Havre de Grace, for Salem, who confirmed the late unhappy accounts from France, and added, that General Fayette and his family had gone to England—Captain Brockhouſe left Havre de Grace about the 4th of September.

It is very difficult to give a clear and ſuccinct detail of the late commotions at Paris, from the imperfect materials we have ſeen on this ſubject. The chain of events is ſo poorly preſerved, that we have no ray to enlighten us, ſo as to give a ſatisfactory explanation of the cauſes which have led to the ſuſpenſion of the King, an event formally decreed by the National Aſſembly of France. We find, however, that a Convention is to be called, to determine upon the future degradation or reinſtatement of that unfortunate Monarch: All his papers have been ſeized, together with thoſe of the Queen's.—It is ſaid that theſe contain abundant evidence of a deep-laid ſcheme to ſubvert the Conſtitution. The tranquility of Paris is reſtored; and it does not ſeem that any conſequential diſturbances has taken place in any other part of France. The papers do not mention the amount of the ſlaughtered on the 10th of Auguſt; but they recapitulate the various meaſures adopted in the ſitting of the National Aſſembly, which continued night and day for ſeveral days in ſucceſſion. Nothing material had tranſpired reſpecting the armies.

The French, on the whole, appear determined to make a deſperate and bloody oppoſition to the invading powers; and all ſchemes are invented, and all meaſures which the wealth and ingenuity of a gallant, high ſpirited, opulent and enthuſiaſtic people can employ, to alarm and diſtreſs their invaders. The French have money, arms, ammunition, and every military implement; and why may we not ſuppoſe, that their reſiſtance will be equal to their reſources?—Their ſituation is as much ſuperior, in all theſe points, to that of the Americans, in '74 and '75, as ours is now more quiet and tranquil than theirs.——It is our duty to ſuſpend opinion, 'till the evidence tranſpires, which has occaſioned this late mighty revolution, which will render the tenth of Auguſt forever memorable, in the annals of France.

NEWPORT, October 8.

On Saturday Morning laſt, the keeneſt Grief and Diſtreſs was kindled, in the Minds of the Inhabitants of this Town, by the very ſudden and awful Death of Mr. EDWARD MUMFORD, in the 52d Year of his Age.

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Oct. 6.

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Sloop Dove, Reed,	Philadelphia
Sloop Lilly, Woodman,	Ditto
Sloop Somerſet, Allen,	Charleſton
Sloop Greyhound, Arnold,	Norfolk
Schooner Harriet, Higgins,	Providence
Brig Betſy, Cozzens,	Cape-Francois
Sloop Dolphin, Mayberry,	a Fiſhing Voyage
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Elizabeth, Siſſon,	Charleſton
Sloop Betſy, Huntington,	Ditto
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TREASURY *of the United States,*

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This is therefore to give notice, that proviſion has been and is made for the payment of the *Principal* of the ſaid debt at the treaſury of the United States at any time after the fifteenth day of October next, upon demand of the parties reſpectively to whom the ſaid certificates were granted or their reſpective lawful repreſentatives or attornies duly conſtituted and authoriſed, and the production of the certificates in each caſe granted; and alſo for the payment of the intereſt which ſhall be due upon the ſaid certificates to the thirty-firſt day of December next incluſively at Paris, in conformity to the tenor of the ſaid certificates.

Should there be any, who prefer receiving their whole dues, intereſt as well as principal at the treaſury aforeſaid, it ſhall be in their option ſo to do; but in this caſe all ſuch who are not within the United States at the date hereof, muſt make known their election to the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of France, or to the perſon whom he ſhall appoint for that purpoſe, and muſt obtain from the ſaid Miniſter Plenipotentiary, or from the perſon appointed by him, a certificate of his having made and communicated his election ſo to do.

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SAMUEL MEREDITH,
Treaſurer of the United States.

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ev[illegible] in announcing to the public, the diſmiſſion of the grand jury, without a ſingle preſentment.

We are equally happy in mentioning to the public that two of the Judges have, notwithſtanding ſome objections, conſented to act as Commiſſioners in executing the Penſion Law. Their candor and indulgence in proceeding to the laborious taſk of examining the claims of the numerous applicants for penſions, a taſk which their *duty does not require them to undertake*, do great honor to their humanity and compaſſion.

It is hoped and preſumed that the *crippled ſoldier* the *war-worn veteran*, will now obtain that juſtice which he long ago ought to have obtained from his unfeeling countrymen.

BOSTON, October, 3.

At the date of our laſt accounts from France, a fleet of ſix or ſeven ſhips of the line were preparing at Toulon the beginning of July, with a view, it was ſaid, to bombard Trieſte, an important Auſtrian commercial port on the gulph of Venice. It was thought not improbable in France that Legburn would ſhare the ſame fate, as it was in no ſtate of defence to reſiſt ſuch an attack.

On Monday, in a Ship from Amſterdam, a number of Artiſts arrived here, who are to be employed in the manufacture of GLASS, at the Glaſs-Houſe in this town. Every public ſpirited citizen muſt wiſh a meaſure of ſucceſs to this uſeful manufactory, equal to the obſtructions it has met with in its eſtabliſhment.

OCTOBER 4.

Capt. Spooner, of the ſchooner Phœnix, arrived at Plymouth, on Tueſday laſt, in 35 days from Oporto—ſpoke on the Grand Banks, brig ———, Capt. Brock-Houſe, from Havre de Grace, for Salem, who confirmed the late unhappy accounts from France, and added, that General Fayette and his family had gone to England—Captain Brockhouſe left Havre de Grace about the 4th of September.

It is very difficult to give a clear and ſuccinct detail of the late commotions at Paris, from the imperfect materials we have ſeen on this ſubject. The chain of events is ſo poorly preſerved, that we have no ray to enlighten us, ſo as to give a ſatisfactory explanation of the cauſes which have led to the ſuſpenſion of the King, an event formally decreed by the National Aſſembly of France. We find, however, that a Convention is to be called, to determine upon the future degradation or reinſtatement of that unfortunate Monarch: All his papers have been ſeized, together with thoſe of the Queen's.—It is ſaid that theſe contain abundant evidence of a deep-laid ſcheme to ſubvert the Conſtitution. The tranquility of Paris is reſtored; and it does not ſeem that any conſequential diſturbances has taken place in any other part of France. The papers do not mention the amount of the ſlaughtered on the 10th of Auguſt; but they recapitulate the various meaſures adopted in the ſitting of the National Aſſembly, which continued night and day for ſeveral days in ſucceſſion. Nothing material had tranſpired reſpecting the armies.

The French, on the whole, appear determined to make a deſperate and bloody oppoſition to the invading powers: and all ſchemes are invented, and all meaſures which the wealth and ingenuity of a gallant, high ſpirited, opulent and enthuſiaſtic people can employ, to alarm and diſtreſs their invaders. The French have money, arms, ammunition, and every military implement; and why may we not ſuppoſe, that their reſiſtance will be equal to their reſources?—Their ſituation is as much ſuperior, in all theſe points, to that of the Americans, in '74 and '75, as ours is now more quiet and tranquil than theirs.——It is our duty to ſuſpend opinion, 'till the evidence tranſpires, which has occaſioned this late mighty revolution, which will render the tenth of Auguſt forever memorable, in the annals of France.

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Newport, Sept. 24, 1792.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. PRINTER,

Observing the Virtues of TEA *recently celebrated, and as this Herb is peculiarly appropriated to the Fair; I request your Insertion of the Satisfaction derived from a social Fumigation of* TOBACCO. Z.

THY worth, O Tea, by tuneful Nymphs be sung,
For oft thy juice nectarious fires the tongue.
I sing thy pow'r; ye fair forgive the lay,
Were *you* my subject, it would still be clay.
Smooth as my theme might all my numbers flow,
Its bowl a spark for every line bestow;
None sure would deem this short effay too long,
But such as have my theme, approve my song.
When fix'd to read (in life my best employ)
My pipe takes fire and glows to give me joy.
Nor glows in vain; I'm charm'd with every lay
In Thomson's Liberty, and Pope's Effay.
The deserts fire where Parnell's hermit trod,
And Watt's thy lyre translates me all to God.
Or if my thoughts an ode or hymn design,
My pipe informs me how to tag the line;
Should light conclude (suppose on rhime the score)
My pipe its colour for a rhime supplies.
When Colin finds a leisure hour to spare,
We fix the time, and arm in arm repair;
Each takes his glass, and names the nymph he loves,
And my dear *pipe* the social hour improves.
Each freely thinks, and what he thinks can say,
And puffs, mean while, the cares of life away.
Should Nymphs, from hence, refuse the offer'd kiss,
Afraid my breath should taint the balmy bliss;
I dare them all to take a kiss and try,
And let experience give their fears the lie.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE.

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Excellent Hyson Skin Ditto, by the Box,
Brandy in Pipes,
Redwood, Copperas and Allum, by the Cask,
Rice, by the Tierce,
Window-Glass, by the Box,
A few Barrels of Ship-Bread,
Powder, by the Quarter Cask.

Any of the above, and many other Articles, at Retail, very low for Cash.

☞ He will pay Cash for a Quantity of live Geese Feathers.

Newport, Oct. 1, 1792.

Stephen Deblois

Acquaints his Customers, and the Public in general,

THAT he has just received an Assortment of GOODS, particularly in the Hardware Branches, which may be had at his Store, on the most reasonable Terms.——Also Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

Newport, Oct 1, 1792.

An excellent and complete ASSORTMENT of choice

English GOODS,

Imported by the last Ships, just opened, and now selling, at the Sign of the BUCK, *near the* RED MARKET, *by*

Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who heartily thank their Old Friends and Customers for past Favours, and flatter themselves that equal Satisfaction will in future be given, as they determine to sell as low as any Store in the State.

N. B. Flour per Barrel.

John Thompson

Begs Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from the House of Capt. John Andrews, to the House of Mrs. Lillibridge, adjoining to Mrs. Miller's, on the Parade, where may be had, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Advance for Cash,

A General Assortment of English GOODS, among which are the following:

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths,
Low pric'd Ditto,
Baizes,
Irish Linens,
Russia Sheeting,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Sedcoes and Chinzes,
Furniture,
Dresses,
Everlasting,
Tammies,
Taborets,
Calimancoes,
Silk Crape,
Shawls,
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Mens' and Womens' Stockings,
Sundry Manchester Goods,
Fine Threads,
Knives and Forks,
&c, &c. &c.

James Robinson

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK, of the first Quality,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia clean HEMP,
Russia SHEETING,
Russia BAR-IRON of the first Quality, flat and square, for Ship Building, or other Use,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Spermaceti CANDLES,
SPERMACETI and LAMP-OIL—and BEEF, by the Barrel.

Newport, Oct. 1, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

BIBLES of all Sizes; Testaments; Psalters; Primers; Psalms and Hymns; Paine's Rights of Man, Common Sense, &c. Barlow's Advice to the privileged Orders in the several States of Europe; with a Variety of Books and Stationary.

Also, a very good Assortment of Iron Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Cart, Waggon and Chaise Boxes.

Good Snuff by the Quantity or Retail.

Best Mustard by the Pound or Bottle.

Fine Salt Petre.

TO BE *LET*,

And entered into immediately,

A SMALL convenient HOUSE, with about One Acre of LAND, lying in the Town of Portsmouth, lately occupied by WILLIAM GREEN:——Any Person inclining to hire, may know the Terms, by applying to STEPHEN AYRAULT.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1792.

For SALE,

THAT most elegant and valuable Estate, particularly for a mercantile Man, lying in the Town of Newport, next South of Mr. W. GYLES's, now occupied and improved by the Subscriber, being in the Centre of Business—consisting of a Wharf, in good Repair (which carries as great a Draught of Water, as any Wharf South of the Long-Wharf) and is in Front about One Hundred and Twenty Feet on Thames-Street, a handsome new Dwelling House, divers Stores and other Buildings thereon, and the Docks on each Side of the Wharf, independent of, and not liable to, the Claims of the adjoining Proprietors, which is the Case of many of the Wharf Estates in this Town.

Likewise a beautiful House-Lot, directly opposite to said Wharf, about One Hundred and Twenty Feet on Thames Street, and nearly as much on Lewis-Street, which will admit of a large House, and as many Out-Buildings as can be wished for. The Situation of this Estate, for the Man in extensive Business, cannot be equalled in the Town of Newport.

For Terms apply to HENRY SHERBURNE, who alone can treat with a Purchaser—and engages to furnish a Title to said Estate, which cannot be controverted.

Newport, September—1792.

ALL Persons having any just Demands against the Estate of ISAAC ANTHONY, late of Portsmouth, deceased, are desired to present them to the Subscribers speedily for Settlement; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment, that the Subscribers may be enabled to satisfy the Demands against the same.

REBECCA ANTHONY, } *Executrix.*
ISAAC ANTHONY, } *Executor.*

Portsmouth, Sept. 26, 1792.

State of Rhode Island, &c.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, that passed at June Session, A. D. 1792, the Creditors of Gideon Gowell, of Newport, Cabinet-Maker, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at Providence on the last Monday in October next, to shew Cause, if any they have, why his Petition, for the Benefit of the Act of Insolvency should not be granted. Witness,

HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

Sept. 25 1792.

State of Rhode Island, &c.

In General Assembly, August Session, A. D 1792.

UPON the Petition of John Slocum, of Middletown, in the County of Newport, Administrator to the Estate of Rebecca Worden, deceased, praying for Liberty to settle said Estate insolvent——Resolved, That the said Petition be referred to the next Session of this Assembly, to be holden at Providence on the last Monday in October next; that the Creditors of the said Rebecca Worden be notified in the Newport Mercury, then and there to appear (if they see Cause) and answer the same. Witness,

H. SHERBURNE, D. Sec'ry.

Christo. Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK, of the first Quality,
RAVENS' DUCK,
RUSSIAN clean HEMP,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
RUSSIAN BAR-IRON, of the best Quality, for Ship-Building—or any other Use whatever.

Newport, Sept.—1792.

Elizabeth Miller

Respectfully informs her Friends, and the Public in general, that she has lately received a fresh Assortment of Articles in the GROCERY Way, among which are—

MADEIRA, Sherry, Lisbon, Port, Malaga, Claret, and Teneriffe WINES,
Jamaica Spirits,
French Brandy,
Geneva,
W. I. & N. E. Rum,
Raisins in Casks and Jars,
Currants,
BEST TURKEY FIGS,
Smyrna Ditto,
Prunes,
Olives,
Anchovies,
Best Florence Oil in Flasks & Bottles,
Vinegar,
MUSCATELLA WINE, of a superior Quality,
Frontinac Ditto,
CAPERS in Bottles,
Ditto by the lb.—fresh,
BASKET SALT,
Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, and Cloves,
Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, of the first Quality,
Flour,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Ginger,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Coffee,
Starch,
Mustard,
Loaf Sugar, both single & double refined,
Powdered & Muscovado Ditto,
Long and short Pipes,
House Brushes,
White-Wash Ditto,

With a Variety of other Articles not enumerated.

Newport, July 30, 1792.

Constant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Petersburg clean Hemp,
Russia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Oznaburg,
Russia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarse Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass,
A Variety of Glass Ware,
Heart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest &c. &c.

Likewise, MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogshead.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter Cask,
Brown Sugar by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Coffee by the Bag or Dozen lb.
Cocoa by the Bag or Tierce,
Flour by the Barrel,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogshead,
Russia Duck by the Bolt,
Cordage of all Sizes,
Turpentine by the Barrel,
One cask of good Porter, containing 7½ Dozen.

Also two Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient House, with three Lots of Land, Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Also a Row of small Ships adjoining this House; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Business. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchaser.

Likewise the well known House, Wharf and Store on the Point, next Door to the Ferry, belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Clark—has been an old Stand for Business there many Years, and will be sold cheap for Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any Imported.

☞ He gives the highest Price for Old Silver.

Newport, August 27, 1792.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. PRINTER,

Obſerving the Virtues of TEA *recently celebrated, and as this Herb is peculiarly appropriated to the Fair; I requeſt your Inſertion of the Satisfaction derived from a ſocial Fumigation of* TOBACCO. Z.

THY worth, O Tea, by tuneful Nymphs be ſung,
For oft thy juice nectarious fires the tongue.
I ſing thee now; ye fair forgive the lay,
Were *you* my ſubject, it would ſtill be clay.
Smooth as my theme might all my numbers flow,
Its bowl a ſpark for every line beſtow;
None ſure would deem this ſhort eſſay too long,
But ſuch as hate my theme, approve my ſong.
When fix'd to read (in life my beſt employ)
My pipe takes fire and glows to give me joy.
Nor glows in vain; I'm charm'd with every lay
In Thomſon's Liberty, and Pope's Eſſay.
The deſerts fire where Parnel's hermit trod,
And Watt's thy lyre tranſlates me all to God.
Or if my thoughts an ode or hymn deſign,
My pipe informs me how to tag the line;
Should light conclude (ſuppoſe my theme the ſkies)
My pipe its colour for a rhime ſupplies.
When Colin finds a leiſure hour to ſpare,
We fix the time, and arm in arm repair:
Each takes his glaſs, and names the nymph he loves,
And my dear *pipe* the ſocial hour improves.
Each freely thinks, and what he thinks can ſay,
And puffs, mean while, the cares of life away.
Should Nymphs, from hence, refuſe the offer'd kiſs,
Afraid my breath ſhould taint the balmy bliſs;
I dare them all to take a kiſs and try,
And let experience give their fears the lie.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt,
Excellent Hyſon Skin Ditto, by the Box,
Brandy in Pipes,
Redwood, Copperas and Allum, by the Cwt.
Rice, by the Tierce,
Window-Glaſs, by the Box,
A few Barrels of Ship-Bread,
Powder, by the Quarter Caſk.

Any of the above, and many other Articles, at Retail, very low for Caſh.

☞ He will pay Caſh for a Quantity of live Geeſe Feathers.

Newport. Oct. 1. 1792.

Stephen Deblois

Acquaints his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general,

THAT he has juſt received an Aſſortment of GOODS, particularly in the Hardware Branches, which may be had at his Store, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.——Alſo Looking Glaſſes, &c. &c.

Newport, Oct 1, 1792.

An excellent and complete ASSORTMENT of choice

Engliſh GOODS,

Imported by the laſt Ships, juſt opened, and now ſelling, at the Sign of the BUCK, *near the* RED MARKET, *by*

Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who heartily thank their Old Friends and Cuſtomers for paſt Favours, and flatter themſelves that equal Satisfaction will in future be given, as they determine to ſell as low as any Store in the State.

N. B. Flour per Barrel.

John Thompſon

Begs Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from the Houſe of Capt. John Andrews, to the Houſe of Mrs. Lillibridge, adjoining to Mrs. Miller's, on the Parade, where may be had, Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Advance for Caſh,

A General Aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS,

among which are the following:

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths,
Low pric'd Ditto,
Baizes,
Iriſh Linens,
Ruſſia Sheeting,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Fidecoes and Chinzes,
Furniture,
Dreſſes,
Everlaſting,
Tammies,
Taborets,
Calimancoes,
Silk Crape,
Shawls,
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Mens' and Womens' Stockings,
Sundry Manchester Goods,
Fine Threads,
Knives and Forks,
&c. &c. &c.

James Robinſon

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK, of the firſt Quality,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruſſia clean HEMP,
Ruſſia SHEETING,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON of the firſt Quality, flat and ſquare, for Ship Building, or other Uſe,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Spermaceti CANDLES,
SPERMACETI and LAMP-OIL—and BEEF, by the Barrel.

Newport, Oct. 1. 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

BIBLES of all Sizes; Teſtaments; Pſalters; Primers; Pſalms and Hymns; Paine's Rights of Man, Common Senſe, &c. Barlow's Advice to the privileged Orders in the ſeveral States of Europe; with a Variety of Books and Stationary.

Alſo, a very good Aſſortment of Iron Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Cart, Waggon and Chaiſe Boxes.

Good Snuff by the Quantity or Retail.

Beſt Muſtard by the Pound or Bottle.

Fine Salt Petre.

TO BE *LET*,

And entered into immediately,

A SMALL convenient HOUSE, with about One Acre of LAND, lying in the Town of Portſmouth, lately occupied by WILLIAM GREEN:——Any Perſon inclinieg to hire, may know the Terms, by applying to STEPHEN AYRAULT.

Newport, Sept. 20, 1792.

For SALE,

THAT moſt elegant and valuable Eſtate, particularly for a mercantile Man, lying in the Town of Newport, next South of Mr. W. GYLES', now occupied and improved by the Subſcriber, ſituate in the Centre of Buſineſs—conſiſting of a Wharf, in good Repair (which carries as great a Draught of Water, as any Wharf South of the Long-Wharf) and is in Front about One Hundred and Twenty Feet on Thames-ſtreet, a handſome new Dwelling Houſe, divers Stores and other Buildings thereon, and the Docks on each Side of the Wharf, independent of, and not liable to, the Claims of the adjoining Proprietors, which is the Caſe of many of the Wharf Eſtates in this Town.

Likewiſe a beautiful Houſe-Lot, directly oppoſite to ſaid Wharf, about One Hundred and Twenty Feet on Thames ſtreet, and nearly as much on Lewis-ſtreet, which will admit of a large Houſe, and as many Out-Buildings as can be wiſhed for. The Situation of this Eſtate, for the Man in extenſive Buſineſs, cannot be equalled in the Town of Newport.

For Terms apply to HENRY SHERBURNE, who alone can treat with a Purchaſer—and engages to furniſh a Title to ſaid Eſtate, which cannot be controverted.

Newport, September—1792.

ALL Perſons having any juſt Demands againſt the Eſtate of ISAAC ANTHONY, late of Portſmouth, deceaſed, are deſired to preſent them to the Subſcribers ſpeedily for Settlement; and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment, that the Subſcribers may be enabled to ſatisfy the Demands againſt the ſame.

REBECCA ANTHONY, } *Executrix.*
ISAAC ANTHONY, } *Executor.*

Portſmouth, Sept 26, 1792.

State of Rhode Iſland, &c.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Aſſembly, that paſſed at June Seſſion, A. D. 1792, the Creditors of Gideon Cornell, of Newport, Cabinet-Maker, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Providence on the laſt Monday in October next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why his Petition, for the Benefit of the Act of Inſolvency ſhould not be granted. Witneſs,

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

Sept. 25 1792.

State of Rhode Iſland, &c.

In General Aſſembly, Auguſt Seſſion, A. D 1792.

UPON the Petition of John Slocum, of Middletown, in the County of Newport, Adminiſtrator to the Eſtate of Rebecca Worden, deceaſed, praying for Liberty to render ſaid Eſtate inſolvent——Reſolved, That the ſaid Petition be referred to the next Seſſion of this Aſſembly, to be holden at Providence on the laſt Monday in October next; that the Creditors of the ſaid Rebecca Worden be notified in the Newport Mercury, then and there to appear (if they ſee Cauſe) and anſwer the ſame. Witneſs,

H. SHERBURNE, D. Sec'ry.

Chriſto. Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK, of the firſt Quality,
RAVENS' DUCK,
RUSSIAN clean HEMP,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
RUSSIAN BAR-IRON, of the beſt Quality, for Ship-Building—or any other Uſe whatever.

Newport, Sept.—1792.

Elizabeth Miller

Reſpectfully informs her Friends, and the Public in general, that ſhe has lately received a freſh Aſſortment of Articles in the GROCERY Way, among which are—

MADEIRA, Sherry, Liſbon, Port, Malaga, Claret, and Teneriffe } WINES,
Jamaica Spirits,
French Brandy,
Geneva,
W. I. & N. E. Rum,
Raiſins in Caſks and Jars,
Currants,
BEST TURKEY FIGS,
Smyrna Ditto,
Prunes,
Olives,
Anchovies,
Beſt Florence Oil in Flaſks & Bottles,
Vinegar,
MUSCATELLA WINE, of a ſuperior Quality,
Frontinac Ditto,
CAPERS in Bottles,
Ditto by the lb.—freſh,
BASKET SALT,
Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, and Cloves,
Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, of the firſt Quality,
Flour,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Ginger,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Coffee,
Starch,
Muſtard,
Loaf Sugar, both ſingle & double refined,
Powdered & Muſcovado Ditto,
Long and ſhort Pipes,
Houſe Bruſhes,
White-Waſh Ditto,

With a Variety of other Articles not enumerated.

Newport, July 30, 1792.

Conſtant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Peterſburg clean Hemp,
Ruſſia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Oznaburg,
Ruſſia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarſe Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,
A Variety of Glaſs Ware,
Heart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt &c. &c.

Likewiſe, MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogſhead.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk,
Brown Sugar by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Coffee by the Bag or Dozen lb.
Cocoa by the Bag or Tierce,
Flour by the Barrel,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogſhead,
Ruſſia Duck by the Bolt,
Cordage of all Sizes,
Turpentine by the Barrel,
One caſk of good Porter, containing 7½ Dozen.

Alſo two Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient Houſe, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Alſo a row of ſmall Shops adjoining ſaid Houſe; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Sort of Buſineſs. The Pay will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer.

Likewiſe the well known Houſe, Wharf and Store on the Point, next Door to the Ferry, belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Clark—has been an old Stand for Buſineſs theſe many Years, and will be ſold cheap for Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old Silver.

Newport, Auguſt 27, 1792.